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An Exhibition of Christian Unity.

Bitter sectarian division appeared early in the history of Christianity. With the Reformation came the separation of the Christian world into two great and warring divisions; and under the private judgment of Protestantism there was further and inevitable subdivision.

For centuries the healing of this great breach in the Christian family has been the dream and the prayer of pious souls. A large library could be collected of the volumes which have been written on Christian union alone, yet the breach has remained and the gulf of separation is still as broad as ever, so far as concerns the organization of the distinct parties.

The expressions of sympathy and veneration which the death of the Pope has evoked from Protestants suggest, however, that there has now grown up a unity of Christian sentiment never before exhibited since the great break came.

Doubtless the outward and organized separation will remain, perhaps indefinitely, but in interior sentiment the Christian world is now more at unity than seemed possible even twenty-five years ago. Respect has succeeded hatred and suspicion.

In the world of civilization there are now two great forces opposed to each other-religious faith, religion, and infidelity, or denial of supernaturalism, and the first needs to be united in sentiment and purpose in order to contend with the relatively consolidated and increasing hosts of the second.

A Bid for the Vice-Presidency.

Governor ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin, an industrious declaimer against corporations and "the large commercial interests," is yearning for another Declaration of Independence. In a speech made at the New York Chautauqua he proposed to "let us see if the time is not ripe for a new Declaration of Independence." So the Chicago platform of 1896, hailed and hymned as a new Declaration of Independence, is not new enough for the Badger Bryan. He told the surprised Chautauquans that "government by corporations, such as we have to-day, is as destructive of the liberties of the people as the exercise of the same power by a foreign monarch. It seems that GEORGE III. was liberal and beneficent compared with "great aggregations of corporate capital."

Where is the United States at? The Badger Bryan gives this chart:

"There can be no such thing as commercial slavery and individual freedom. We may have the privilege of the ballot, the semblance of democracy. as we have to-day, but industrial servitude means political servitude. Monopoly in transportation, coal, fron and the food products, makes a pretence and mockery of political freedom. We are building up colossal fortunes, granting unlimited power to corporate organizations and consolidating and massing together business interests as never before in the history of the world, but the people are losing control of their own Government. Its foundations are being sapped and its integrity destroyed. 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' What shall it profit a nation if It gain untold wealth and its people lose their liberty The gravest danger menacing republican institutions to-day is the overbalancing control of city, State and national legislatures by the wealth and power of public service corporations. It is this close association of political and corporate power that defrauds the public of its rights, defeats legislation for the general good and passes laws to pro-

The cause of these words of woe is disclosed by a despatch from Madison, Wis., to the Chicago Chronicle:

" Friends and political associates of Governo I.A FOLLETTE say his speech at the Chautauqua in New York, together with other speeches in the same series on 'Representative Government,' are intended to bring him high in public notice and perhaps attract attention to his availability as a Vice-Presidential candidate."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE'S friends and associates are counting their geese before they are hatched. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in spite of his opposition to monopoly, is not the man to invite competition with his full line of issues. He can do all the corporation-baiting and monopoly-shooing that he needs in his business. His candidate for Vice-President, it is hardly premature to assume, will be a balancewheel conservative person, not unfriendly to corporations and not averse to silence and the background of the stage.

Is Low After the Magistrates' Bench?

Since Mayor Low took office there have been two attempts to bring about the removal of City Magistrates from the bench in the First Division, begun and prosecuted by interests politically friendly to the Mayor. These attempts failed, for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declined to punish faithful judicial officers for illness and the infirmities of age. Had they been successful, Mayor Low would have had the appointing of two Magistrates. These would have made nine of his appointees on the bench, out of fourteen Magistrates, and eight of them, a majority of the Board, would have been the Mayor's partisans. Seven of the Magistrates now on the Board are appointees of Mayor Low, but one of these is regarded by the Mayor as " unsafe." That means that he cannot be depended on to carry out the Mayor's ideas blindly.

Since the failure of the Mayor's 'riends to oust Magistrates MEADE and MOTT from the bench, campaigning against another Magistrate has begun. Should the effort to get him out succeed, the inevitably react against imposition. It in the shins or muddles the trousers on from the supply tank to the carburetor,

deadlock the Board. Thus the Mayor would be able to prevent the Magistrates from doing what he does not want, even though he could not force them to execute

Mayor Low's friends have promoted more actions against Magistrates in less than nineteen months than Mayor VAN WYCK's friends did in forty-eight months. At the same time, there is no guarantee in the appointments Mayor Low has made that a bench reorganized by him would be of higher quality than that he found in office. It is worth bearing in mind that the Mayor's Police Commissioner believes these courts should be an automatic machine registering the will of the Police Department, and deprived of individual judgment, nor is there any evidence that the Mayor does not share this view on the question.

A close watch will be kept by the public on every impeachment proceeding directed against a City Magistrate.

Walking Delegates, and Others. Common sense would seem to show that the labor unions must presently rid themselves of their parasites. It is inconceivable that they should permit themselves to be exploited, at their own expense, for the aggrandizement of the sharp-witted rogues who have gained the ascendancy in their management. It is not in human nature to stand it; and there is as much human nature in labor organizations as there is in any other

coalitions of men for a common end. When men quit work because they consider their wages to be insufficient or because they think they can, by doing so, get higher wages, they are well within their rights. When they quit work ostensibly for either of these reasons, but really only because their leader or walking delegate has not received a thousand dollars which he demanded as the price of their remaining at work, they are fools. They remain idle: the employer weakens and gives in; the walking delegate gets his thousand dollars; they return to work and the cause of organized labor is vindicated. They never question the pretext upon which they have been ordered to quit work; when the unfortunate employer tells them that the object of the strike has been to blackmail him they do not believe him: their faith in the walking

delegate is unshakable. It has been discovered that there is money, and a great deal of money, in the faculty of ordering strikes. The power of the labor leader is absolute and despotic and he has found how to turn it to account. And it is not only his power to stop work that is profitable. There are many other things that he can do to oppress and injure an employer, and he makes it pay him to refrain from doing those things. Employers have learned that they can enjoy a great deal of latitude in the conduct of their business if they pay the walking delegate. They can employ non-union hands; they can use non-union material; they can dispense with the trades-union label; they can do an infinitude of things that unionism prohibits, but they must first pay the walking delegate.

Does an employer desire to injure a rival employer, or to take away from him an advantage he enjoys, or otherwise to defeat him in the successful prosecution the walking delegate. A strike will be rdered and the men will go out. The walking delegate will pocket the cash and the men will go without their wages, or, in times of great business activity, be sent to work elsewhere until the man they have left sees the light of reason and in turn pays the walking delegate to have them sent back to him.

Does the owner of a patent laborsaving device of extensive use in the trades fear an attempt to introduce a rival device, he calls to his aid the walking delegate of the trade and forthwith insuperable difficulties attend the introduction and sale of that rival device. Formerly, ignorant workmen, finding themselves displaced by labor-saving machinery, visited the workshop and smashed the machines. Nowadays, the walking delegate attends to all that. The men are displaced just the same, but there is no destruction of property and it is much cheaper to pay the walking delegate. As the trustee of the interests of labor he has something to sell, and if the employer is not sharp enough to see that it is to his interest to buy he will speedily have his lesson taught him.

In seasons of intense competition in the building trade, or in lines of parallel enterprise, the contractor who can complete his contract on time is at a great advantage. It counts for a great deal to be known as a clever man who has no trouble with his labor. So, conversely, it is a bad thing to have strikes, to bear the stigma of one who is always having difficulties with his workingmen. In the soulless letting of contracts these and like considerations are most weighty The walking delegate will not only hold the wise and liberal contractor scatheless of strikes on his own work but he will see to it that a rival contractor has strikes a-plenty and delays interminable. Then again when labor, skilled labor, is scarce and there is not enough of it to go around the wise contractor has a strike called on enough of his rival's work to give him

all the hands he wants. Out of all this organized labor gets nothing but disrepute and loss of wages. The union has to bear the odium and the expense-not the contractor's expense. but the loss, and it is often very great, of the money that would have come in from steady work. The contractor's loss is as great, or greater, but that need concern no one. He is only a

capitalist. It has come about, however, that men on strike, men idle because their labor leader has ordered them to quit work, are beginning to think of all these things and to scrutinize the reason alleged for ordering them out. They are getting suspicious. They see their walking delegates getting rich, for not all the walking delegates are shrewd and prudent enough to conceal the evidence of affluence, and the men are becoming uneasy. They will presently be in revolt. The vast rank and file of organized labor is honest, is self-respecting and must

vidually it is honest, if, collectively, it lacks the sentiment of honesty.

Undoubtedly, many walking delegates are corrupt and dishonest. But they are not, after all, any more so than some of those in other walks of the enforcement of the laws and administer their offices for private gain, do not materially differ from the corrupt labor leaders. The one allows the evasion of the law for money and the other sells his power and control over

labor for cash. It is all very well to say that the corrupt walking delegate should be sent to the penitentiary; that the most condign and merciless punishment should be visited upon the man who throws thousands out of employment to gratify his own selfish and infamous ambition. But what about the wealthy contractor, the opulent corporation, which equally shares in that walking delegate's corruption? Is not the corrupter more guilty than the man corrupted? Does he not stand upon a higher plane in the social scale, and is not his responsibility to the body corporate the greater?

For our part we would much rather an example be made of the capitalist or of the representative of capital who used union labor as a tool to his shameless ends than that the law should wreak its vengeance only on the rogues and sharpers of low degree who betray the labor unions for money. The remedy lies in a great measure with these unions themselves. If they will exercise a little care in the selection of their leaders and be less prone to prefer smartness to character and glibness of speech to proved integrity, they will no longer be plundered as they are now, and they will have, as they ought to have, a better name and standing in the social struc-

Boston's Automobile Policemen.

Ingenious Bostofians have discovered new use for the automobile. It is made to protect the interests of people in the Back Bay district.

In past years, while many of the residents of that part of Boston have been away for the summer and their town houses have been closed, vandals and petty thieves have had a merry time of it. The approach of the mounted police was easily detected by the clatter of the horses' hoofs, and it was not very difficult to evade the policeman on foot. Now the path of the evildoers is not so rosy. They have found an arch enemy in the automobile, which is being used to patrol Boston's fashionable neighbor-

This vehicle is in charge of a chauffeur and carries a policeman in civilian's attire. It goes out in the morning and covers every part of the Back Bay region at a speed of from five to seven miles an hour. In the course of a day it travels fifty or sixty miles, or nearly twice the distance covered by any member of the mounted force.

The Boston police department's records show that since the installation of this new service, a few weeks ago, scarcely a day has passed without the arrest by the automobile "cop" of at least one offender, and that, in a single of his business, he can do so by paying | day, he has gathered in as many as four | retrogression from the 15,000-ton vessels of the thieves shortens they become bolder and more active; hence the automobile officer is expected to be kept very busy during the next six weeks.

So great has been the success of this experiment that it is reported the police department intends to have an automobile squad comprising six machines before the end of July. With such a force it will be possible to patrol several of the outlying districts of the town and also to increase the auto-policemen's duties. For example, scorchers of all varieties and degrees of recklessness will be taken care of, and there will be no escape for

the hog who demands the whole road. Experience has shown that the drivers of high-powered automobiles in New York, when plainly exceeding the legal speed limit, have been able to "give the laugh" to policemen on bicycles. The power of steam, gasolene or electricity, as the case might be, has been too great for human muscle to overcome, and. consequently, the scorchers have triumphed. Now their days of misdoing around Boston are numbered, and the method employed to subdue them may appeal to the police authorities else-

Woman, Dog and Man.

The jealousy that glares from this letter cannot make it unworthy of philosophic consideration:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to call your attention to a contributing cause to the mereness of man,' which has embittered the few remaining days of the declining and falling sex, namely, the apotheosis of the dog. I do not mean the countless varieties of human 'pupples,' but the majestic poodles and terriers, upon which the more important sex showers the attention and devotion which once was wasted upon children, sweethearts and such unimportant rubbish. The fact canno have escaped attention that these extremely useful creatures have supplanted mere man in the home

and abroad. " SAG HARBOR, July 18."

The physical and mental superiority of the twentieth century woman to dethroned and dwindling man being a fixed fact," as CALEB CUSHING would say, what is the sense of kicking against all the corollaries and consequences? The beauty of the collie, the firm intelligence of the bull terrier and the Boston terrier, the graceful frivolity and solemn waggishness of the poodle, the fidelity of most dogs, the intellectual development and sense of humor of many dogs, naturally recommend them to women. It is mostly untrue at present that the feminine interest in the canine race has impaired feminine "attention and devotion " to "children and sweethearts." The latter always have to live up to the good old rule of " Love me, love my dog."

As for the children, who knows how great a part the long suffering of dogs in their regard has in women's attachment to the four-footed fellows? Mr. MAN growls if his little ROLLO kicks him

submits to all sorts of small tortures and impositions from his childish playmates; has an instinctive chivalrywhy has " doggery " sunk to base uses?and is a model of sweet temper and of patient forbearance with youthful calife who misuse power conferred on price and cruelty. And dogs have many them. The men who are intrusted with other virtues and quick comprehensions which endear them to women, whose alert intelligence runs ahead of the stolid masculine observer.

The quick sympathy of dogs, mysterious telepathy by which they surmise the misfortunes, the ill health, even the dark premonitions of their human companions-a hundred traits of romantic attachment and penetrating clairvoyance are divined most intimately by women. By the Dog! What does a man know about dogs, anyway? They are his comrades in his vacation days, perhaps. He bestows a careless and lordly attention upon them on a Sunday or in his after-office hours. Women live with them and have a closer and more adequate understanding of their qualities. You may be sure that even the meanest measly cur that ever was petted by a pretty hand has something in him. An odious toad to look at, but with a jewel in his head.

Then, in many respects, men are such parodies of dogs that the study of the latter must divert the womanfolk mightily. The snapping, the foolish jealousy, the joy in their own voices, the aimless moving to and fro, the poodle pompousness, the turnspit legs, the majesty of hair and whiskers, the miles of barking to an inch of actual fight-sure, the dog must be the complete microcosm and mirror of the forked radish.

At least we should have said so if we had not passed hours in the Aquarium, seeing how Nature that supreme CRUIK-SHANK, has repeated among the scalewearers every grotesque or curious. smug or fatuous, human face.

"Mere Man" doesn't know when he is well off. Deep-revolving men who can face the truth are glad to see that women-in the language of the old Yankee sarcasm-"have got forehanded enough to keep a dog." The supplanting business is still in the milk-teeth stage. Only the penumbra of the Eclipse of Man is visible. In the name of CER-BERUS, don't snarl at women for leading dogs about. Mere Man will be led about soon enough. Think of Great Danes with blonde mustaches; little Scotch terriers in little kilts; reduced Boston terriers with Emerson's essays under the left forepaw!

The New Battleships.

The decision of the Secretary of the Navy to approve the plans for the two 13,000-ton battleships prepared by a majority of a quorum of the Naval Board on Construction was doubtless unavoidable, owing to the limitation upon the size of the vessels placed by the act of Congress authorizing their construction.

Congress provided for "two first-class battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement of not more than 13,000 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action." This provision was criticised at the time as requiring a distinct thieves, unaided. As the summer sea- of the Georgia class and authorizing on advances and the harvesting period battleships of much less tonnage than any built during the previous six years. Over the question of interpreting this provision has come a struggle in the Board on Construction, settled by Mr. Moody's Alexandrian decision, which cuts but does not untie the knot.

> Four naval officers constitute the board: Rear Admirals O'NEILL. Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; BRADFORD, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; MELVILLE, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, and Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction. In the absence on duty of Admiral BRADFORD, the board voted to approve plans for vessels of 13,000 tons, with a trial speed of from 161/2 to 17 knots and a coal capacity of 1,750 tons. Admiral MELVILLE, while signing the report of the board, appended a note to the effect that the proposed vessels, though efficient, would be better if they had more speed, and ending: " The displacement being limited to 13,000 tons makes it difficult, if not impossible, to produce a thoroughly satisfactory and up-to-date battleship.

The report being submitted to Admiral BRADFORD, he dissented, pointing out that Admiral MELVILLE in effect dissented likewise, thus dividing the board equally. His reasons for not agreeing were: That the proposed vessels would destroy the homogeneity of a battleship squadron, being of less speed and coal capacity than any recent vessels of the class, and that they did not reach the effectiveness of the Maine, laid down in 1898, of 500 tons less displacement, but of greater speed and coal capacity. In spite of this weighty opposition, Mr. Moody has accepted the report and the vessels will be built on the board's plans.

The question evidently comes to this: Shall the vessels authorized and limited by Congress be better on the defensive or on the offensive? The board, supported by the Secretary of the Navy, decides that their defensive powers shall be considered first. It hardly needs to be pointed out that heretofore the American Navy has depended on its powers of offence as the best means of defence.

Since the return of the men who constituted the American team in the international automobile cup race, some new light has been thrown upon the conditions experienced by them in that contest. The facts should serve to lessen the feeling of dissatisfaction which naturally arose from the defeat of the Americans.

It appears from a statement made by a member of this party that the poor showing of the American cars was not due to any mechanical fault in their construction, as was surmised by many who read the cabled reports of the race, but rather to the wretchedly poor quality of the gasolene which had to be used in operating them. This gasolene, said to have been refined from Russian crude oil, was the best to be had in Ireland, and there was no time to obtain a supply elsewhere. It proved to be of a quality grossly inferior to the American product and totally unfit for the purpose. "As the gasolene was forced by gravity Mayor's new appointee would be able to will robel on principle, because indi- his beloved shanks. The average dog says the authority in question, "the paraf-

fine separated and collected in the initivalve nipple, and the feed to the earburster was completely cut off as a consequence

Inaamuch as no difficulty had ever been experienced with the use of American gasoene, Uncle Sam's representatives themselves in a very uncomfortable predicament; for, as may be imagined, an automobile without the right sort of fuel s rendered as helpless as a railroad locomotive without the right sort of coal. The French and German competitors were shrewd and brought enough of the precious liquid with them to meet their requirements; that is to say, they had previously provided themselves with a quantity of gasoene of the same quality they had used at home and found to be good. The Englishmen, also, took the precaution to secure petrol of a special brand, they doubtless being thoroughly aware of the worthless ness of the Russian article.

This explanation seems plausible. Inleed, unless it is accepted, how are we to account for the complete failure of the American vehicles to do what they were known to be able to do before the race, and what they are able to accomplish now?

From time to time news about the St. Louis Exposition is allowed to escape from the secrecy with which that coming show is generally surrounded. A late item is to the effect that the exposition police, the Jefferson Guard, will be recruited preferably from honorably discharged soldiers of the army. Lieut.-Col. Godwin, Ninth Cavalry, is to be in charge of the Guard, and applications for appointment should be addressed to him.

The new rubber tree said to have been discovered by "a Liverpool firm which does large trade with west and southwest Africa" is needed. This oblate spheroid will be revolving on a rubber axis if the modern improvements continue. The new rubber plant "grows underground," presumably downward, and "probably will be found in English West Africa." It would be an experiment worth making to graft it on the giraffe.

Uncle GREEN BUTTERY of Tennessee is gone. He was \$4. He had twenty-two children, of whom fifteen are living. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren are a hundred strong. It is good to learn from a despatch to the Nashville American that while the Buttery family circle is large, it s composed of splendid citizenship." Uncle GREEN BUTTERY set the example of splendid citizenship. He was a Roosevelt Democrat, we believe.

Fifty Years of Foreign Commerce. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From \$468,000,000 of foreign commerce in 1853 to \$2,445,610,417 in 1903, more than five-fold increase in fifty years, is a marvellous record for any country, and particularly so for a country which began with practically nothing

only 127 years ago. By decennial periods the imports record: 642,000,000 836,000,000 .1.025,000,000 And in the same way the exports record: \$203,000,000 823.000.000 1,420,000,000

These figures show for the fiscal year 1963 the largest foreign commerce in any year since our start. Previously, 1900 was our banner year, our foreign commerce being \$2,310,937,156; but 1903, the three-year-old colt of the twentieth century, wins with \$134,573,261 to spare. This surplus of \$134,600,-000 is \$19,000,000 more than our total foreign commerce for 1812, the year in which we finally made a clear start in the race for recognition as a world power, commercially and otherwise. In 1903 we pass the billion-dollar mark in

imports for the first time, \$1,025,819,127; but we make a second passage over the billiondollar line in exports, namely, \$1,419,991,290 in 1903, and \$1,487,164,991 in 1901

A very good feature of our increased imports is the fact that about \$500,000,000 of the \$1,025,000,000 was for manufacturers' materials.

Imports for 1903 exceed the imports of 1893 by \$189,000,000, or 21 per cent, while exports, comparing the same years, show an increase of \$572,000,000, or 67.5 per cent. Comparing 1903 with 1853, imports increased fourfold, while exports increased sevenfold.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, July 18.

The Comet and the Hobeken Astrologer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I herewith

submit to your paper my deductions as a young American astrologer relative to the two-tailed comet which was recently discovered. I find that t signifies the birth of some great person into this world. The ancient books on astrology teach all exponents of this science that a comet usually fore-tells the birth of famous persons, to happen some time after, for she or he is not said to be born under it that are born during the time of its appearance, but only those that are born in that region of the country where the comet first appears, and it will then be from that direction that the famous person

To further quote from ancient books, I find that the comet in the east signifies the loss of some eminent person or law-giver, and on the mid-heaven it signifies the loss of some very powerful King or

Comets, when they are in unmovable signs, signify seditions, but when in movable signs, they signify foreign wars and one nation invading an other, and in cardinal signs signify the death of princes, or great men, and in this case, as the comet was posted in a cardinal sign, it therefore follows and signifies the death of some eminent person. I find from the planetary indications that the Czar of Russia and the King of England will pass under some very baneful influences and will ex-perience a close call from death, and Russia must guard against sedition, as I fear more for the life of

the Czar than any one else.

This comet further signifies that a great revolution will occur in the United States during 1913. and last until 1919, and that there will be a great war between capital and labor and will be similar to the fall of the Bastile, if not worse, during the

French Revolution.

As a passing note, I might add, that as I am pioneering in my noble and exalted cailing "The Science of the Stars," for the benefit of the rising generation and posterity, that it would be highly advisable for all physicians throughout the world to register the hour, or correct time, of every child's birth in the board of health bureau books, owing t the fact that the minds of people to-day are on the lines of the occult: and I was recently unable to be of a vast amount of benefit to a party, owing to the fact that he was unable to mention the hour or time of his birth, which would have been invaluable to

N. B .- I omitted to mention the fact that! women will prove to be the leading factor in polities, or actually vote and cast their ballots for elections in the affairs of our Government between now and 1918; and, furthermore, it will be only through the influence of women absolutely, that the integrity and honor of the United States of America will be HOBOKEN, July 20.

A Southern Tribute to John Hay From the Atlanta Journal

The people of this country have a new cause for ommending Secretary Hay since he has brought his undertaking in regard to Manchuria to such a satisfactory conclusion. It has been a steady pur-pose of his to secure China's promise of the open door policy and he has clung persistently to the task even in the face of the most disappointing prospects.

He has again shown himself to be a splendid diplomat, wise in policy and shrewd in mancruvres. The ripe experience he has gained in the years of serv he has given this country can be demonstrated in no finer instance than this termination of the bust gratification to all the people of this country that ch a man as Mr. Hay is in the extremely important of State, and in this general feeling of confidence

and esteem the South most assuredly joins.

FRESH FRUIT FOR LONDON. From the Pacific to Destination in Two

Weeks-New Enterprise in Shipping. The first shipment of American fresh fruit to Europe for this season, and one of the largest single consignments ever sent across the Atlantic, will be on board the liner St. Paul when she departs for Southampton to-morrow morning. The shipment consists of nearly 10,000 boxes of pears, plums, cherries and peaches, which are being rushed across at this early date to take advantage of the good prices sure to obtain in the English market before the London season closes.

The fruit is all from California, and will make the 0,500-mile trip in record time. It was started from the Pacific Coast last Tuesday night, and travelled across the continent in a special refrigerator train eight cars of which were entirely occupied by the consignment. The fruit was re-iced only once in its transcontinental journey, at Chicago.

The train reached Jersey City yesterday The train reached Jersey City yesterday and the cars were transferred to floats and towed alongside the St. Paul at Pier 15, North River. The fruit, which was packed in square boxes, just as it is delivered at the markets here, was transferred to the refrigeration chambers on the ship. It will not be disturbed again until it reaches Southampton next Wadnas. until it reaches Southampton next Wednes-day, when it will be transferred to a specia rain and carried to London. The ourney will have occupied little more

han two weeks. In addition to the California fruit, the St. Paul will also take out 100 barrels of New York State apples from the Hudson valley. This is the first transatlantic shipment of apples grown this season.

MAYOR DEFENDS EYE-BARS. Fammany Expected to Give Up Fight Against Bridge Bonds.

Since the Tammany Aldermen, with the aid of eight Republican votes, succeeded last week in defeating the appropriation for the Manhattan bridge Mayor Low has been working hard to insure a reversal of that vote. He sent a communication to the Board, pointing out that his commission of engineering experts had approved the eye-bar cable; that there are at least two companies whose plants are capable of turning out bars of the requisite thickness, and that two other companies are prepared to have 18-inch plants put up within six months; and that "the American representative of Krupp has asked for an opportunity to submit a proposition for the loose

After explaining that there would, consequently, be competition for the contract, the Mayor related that there was no intention to issue at once the \$6,532,000 bonds asked for. They would be issued only as they were required, and it would probably be three years or more before they were al

put out The probability is that Tammany wil make no further fight against the appro-priation. The four Manhattan Republicans. Aldermen Whittaker, Holmes, Mathews and Jones, who voted against the appropriation last week will not repeat their perormance.

However, predictions about what Tammany would do came out wrong the las

Mr. Goldwin Smith and Plus VII.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In his ast reply to my criticism Mr. Smith concenrates all his arguments against the "moral courage and the "pontificate of morals" of Ping VII into one assertion and one historical authority. Consequently, by the value of that assertion and of that authority his charges against the Pope stand or fall.

This is the assertion: "That the Pope knew the ecclesiastical marriage of Napoleon with Josephine to have been duly performed and valid, there can hardly be a reasonable doubt." But how could the Pope enter into the forum of Napoleon's conscience and know that he was such a monster of duplicity as to deceive both Josephine and Cardinal Fesch, by going through a religious ceremony withgiving that internal consent without which all the religious ceremonies in the world could not make a marriage valid? Any text book of Catholic theology or of canon law would have taught Mr. Smith that the real consent of both the contracting parties is essential to the validity of a marriage.

To Cardinal Fesch, forty-eight hours after

To Cardinal Fesch, forty-eight hours after the religious ceremony. Napoleon said that he had withheld his consent; and Fesch testified to this before the curia of Vienna, as did others of equal reputation and social standing. The Pope knew that a religious ceremony had been performed; but the Pope could not know what was known only to God and Napoleon, that Napoleon was acting a farce and committing a sacrilege. So much for Mr. Smith's assertion.

Now for the authority which he quotes, What does Mme. de Ramusat say? She states three facts, two of which contradict statements of Mr. Smith's, and the third proves nothing either for his or my contention. She states firstly, that Josephine "confided to him" (the Pope) "that her marriage had been only a civil ceremony." This shows that it was at her instance that the religious ceremony was suggested and not at the instance of the Pope, as Mr. Smith has twice asserted in this controversy.

De Rémusat states secondly, that the Pope insisted with the Emperor on the religious ceremony, and that the Emperor "was obliged to consent to this." Thus she shows the courage of the Pope in the Emperor's own palace, a courage which Mr. Smith specifically denies.

Thirdly, Mr. Smith's historical authority tells the story of the religious marriage performed by Cardinal Fesch and of the marriage certificate which Josephine kept, in spite of the Emperor's attempt to get it from her. No one denies this statement.

But what does it prove? It proves that Josephine went through the legal form of a marriage, which was invalid if Napoleon's affirmation that he gave no real consent was true.

The episcopal curia in Paris and the episcopal carle in Vienna heat he believed Napoleon.

amination that he gave no retail construction was true.

The episcopal curia in Paris and the episcopal curia in Vienna both believed Napoleon, and the divorce of Josephine and the marriage of Maria Louisa were the consequences.

The Pope had nothing to do with either the divorce or the subsequent marriage, and is therefore blameless.

In view of these facts Mr. Smith's words, "that other paris of the Pope's conduct were

"that other parts of the Pope's conduct w laudable I am perfectly ready to admit," entirely too economic. They show a dis initiat other interest in the show a control of the show a control of the show a control of a large class of writers, who dogmatically insist that the public shall accept their biased and unsupported assertions for historic truths.

HENRY A BRANN, D. D., Rector of St. Agnes's Church.

The Ghetto as Described by a Denizen. From the Menorah.

Everybody, with exceedingly rare exceptions, in the East Side Ghetto can read and write at least one language. Most of us speak, read and write two, and the number that can communicate in three or four tongues is by no means inconsiderable. Even our vicious or "degenerate" class is not an illiterate class. It is made up, for the greater part, of native Americans who, through evil associations and unwholesome surroundings, have drifted into wrong paths. Happily, the number is very small, compared with our total population of four or five hun-dred thousand; yet these few have contributed much more than their fair quota to the disrepute which the Ghetto has earned in recent years.

Is it not strange that a section of the city presents the greatest percentage of school attendance, which turns out the prize winners in the public school competitions year in and year out, which furnishes from 80 to 90 per cent, of the entire attendance of the City College and Normal College and which furnishes from 25 to 50 per cent, of the tudents in Columbia and New York universities is it not strange. I repeat, that such a district should down into contemporaneous history stamped and condemned with the stigma of ignorance and moral degeneracy? Is it not a wanton insult to the thousands of Jewish lawyers, physicians, school teachers and engineers who have seen the light of day on the lower East Side, for the "settlements" to come to us with their Christian "workers, " tha they might "redeem" our children?

Where is the home in the Ghetto that has not at

diploma on its walls? Where the cold, bare room that has not its ambitious student? Where can you find the reading room in the Ghetto or out of it that has not its crowds of Jews, reading, studying, learning? And yet we are "The submerged!" scum!" Comparisons are odious, sometimes; yet might we not with pardonable pride ask that the great East Side be compared man for man, group for group, with other poor sections-Little Italy, Klein Deutschland, Hell's Kitchen, Cherry Hill or Little Turkey? Have we anything to suffer in the comparison? And yet, in the popular mind, we are of "the slums."

FARMERS FIGHT EVICTION. Don't Want to Leave Homes on the New

Croton Watershed WHITH PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.-The County Court at White Plains was crowded to-day with indignant farmers, hotel proprietors, merchants, school trustees and church wardens, who came to protest against the proceedings brought by the city of New York to evict fifty-eight property owners from the watershed property in the northern section of Westchester Judge Platt issued a score of warrants

to evict farmers and other tenants of the city's property. He said he would hold back some warrants as long as possible to enable the people to move. The Sheriff will have a hard time executing the warrants of dispossess, as some of the property will have to be moved five miles. John-M. Digney, representing Thad K Green, a hotel proprietor of Bedford, con-tended that the city of New York had no right to go on the hilltops and seize property

years in advance of the time it desired to use it. He asked for an adjournment to file an answer, which was granted.

OUR FLEET AT LISBON.

Admiral Cotton Says There Were No Desertions at Portsmouth.

WASHINGTON, July 21.- The arrival of the European squadron at Lisbon, Portugal, was reported to the Navy Department this morning in a telegram from Rear Admiral Cotton, who said in his despatch that there was not a man left behind when the squadron sailed from Portsmouth, England. Reports that 105 bluejackets of German birth had deserted the squadron at Kiel caused the Navy Department to send a message of inquiry to Admiral Cotton, and his reference to the fact that there were no absentees at Portsmouth evidently was made to nip in the bud other possible canards about desertions there. The 105 German deserters dwindled to two American strag-

glers.
While at Lisbon the officers and men of the squadron will be the guests of the Portu-guese Government, at whose invitation the visit is being made

DR. A. E. BALLARD FOR WOMAN. Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, Too, Favors Equal Rights for That Sex.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 21 .- The Women's Suffrage Association has gained an important ally. It became known to-day that Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, president, and Dr. A. E. Ballard, vice-president, of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, are open advocates of equal suffrage and that other members of the association are in sympathy with the movement.

Dr. Ballard to-day signed his name as the first charter member of the Ocean Grove and Asbury Park Political Equality Chib. "My wife will join, too," he said, and she did. So did twenty-five other

The convention ended to-night.

MRS.H.H.BROWNEACENTENARIAN Her Father Gave His Name to Smithtown, Long Island.

Mrs. Hannah H. Browne celebrated her one-hundredth birthday at her home, 819 Decatur street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. She was born in Smithtown, L. I., which was named for her father. She was married twice and has four children living, the youngest being a son in his sixtieth year. She is in comparatively good health, al-though her memory has been falling for over a year.

A Field for Women's Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Within the past ten years women have come to the front and have proved that they are mentally able to compete with men in the professional world. In the business world it is impossible for a woman to succeed: she does not the insight and ability to prepare for change in government, either in this country or abroad. A woman is debarred from the business world, unless she is a freak, such as Hetty Green, and a woman of her ability and craftiness is not better than an abnormally developed mannikin. Nor does a woman possess the physical strength to obtain the wide perience requisite to become a successful business woman. A college education is invaluable to any one, but more often practical experience lends more to true success, providing that the experience is backed by an energetic, persevering nature, a temperament

energetic, persevering nature, a temperament which is only stimulated by encountering obstacles, which gains strength in overcoming such hazards.

There is one field in which women ought to be employed. Why should not women become vestrymen in the churches? They have always taken the burden of church work upon themselves and oftentimes they have actually performed the duties of offices of which their husbands have borne the titles, but have been too busy to attend to. Why, then, is it not just that women should receive the title of vestryman? The day for perfunctory offices of any kind has zone by. If there is work to do, let any one competent for it undertake the work, receive the title, whether it be man or woman. Is it not the women who look after the poor of the parish, the industrial schools, the girls' friendly societies and the mothers' meetings, to say nothing of the missions and, in most parishes, the music? As to ability to manage the finances, a purely business office, it may or woman has more financial ability than has a man.

In filling the offices of the church let there

nan.
In filling the offices of the church let there In filling the offices of the church let there be discrimination as to persons rather than according to sex. Many vestrymen are too much worked outside to give proper attention to their parishes. That women can carry on such a work there is no question. With the assistance of the clergyman, as a representative of the spiritual power, they can perform the temporal duties. Look at the hospitals, orphan asylums and homes, and see what women are able to do in like positions.

Washington, July 20.

College Athletes Bible Students. From the Christian Intelligencer.

For the last ten days 700 students of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the colleges and universities of Canada and the East have been at East Northfield, Mass., for their annual student meeting. These meetings are for the college association leaders and designed to build up the religious and moral character of students and to train them in Bible teaching and in the promotion of organized Christian work in college. Orville Frantz, Har vard's first baseman, has led the singing, and a lot of athletes of his style and stamp are president and secretaries of the associations represented.

Among the largest delegations were Yale, with over one hundred men; Harvard, with about fifty McGill University, Princeton and Columbia, with twenty-five to forty each, while over one hundred and twenty-five different institutions were repre-sented. Sixteen Japanese students were among the delegates. The afternoons were devoted to athletics, including some great ball games played between the colleges. A field day was one of the most striking events. A large proportion of those in attendance were prominent athletes in their colleges. Chadwick, Yale's football captain, was one of the leading men in his delegation. College spirit was boiling on the Fourth of July celebration. when, with yells and song, college fun and college spirit were let loose by the viewing delegations of more than one hundred colleges.

Failure of Free Divorce as a State Adver

From the Chicago Chronicle.
The younger States and Territories which enacted ax marital laws in the hope of securing populat more speedily have realized the error of their cal-

culation. The authors of their open-door divorce statutes assumed that persons going West for release from burdensome bonds would remain in the jurisdiction freeing them. The contrary has proved the truth
Emigration to South Dakota has been especially
brisk by divorce-seekers, but immigration intended be home-seeking has been undoubtedly checke by the scandalous reputation earned by its divorce

The people of South Dakota have grown resentful of the injury thus inflicted upon a Commonweal capable of far greater development than it has suc-ceeded in achieving. The bench of the State has resolved to apply invariably the principle recently emphasized by the Supreme Court of the United States—namely, that a residence established in one State by a citizen of another for the purpose of acousing a divorce is not a bona fide residence.

The divorce quest in South Dakota hitherto prosecuted with extraordinary sections comes to a